e-ISSN: 2620 3502 p-ISSN: 2615 3785

THE LEXICAL PLAN SUPPLETIVISM IN TURKIC LANGUAGES

((based on the terms of Uzbek mother tongue)

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ABSTRACT

The article deals with one of the most important problems of the modern language science, which was not the special consideration object. This problem is the suppletivism and lexical suppletives' presence and functioning in the language.

Key words: suppletiv, suppletivism, inflection, correlates, correlative terms, lexical plan of suppletivism, single-root, mixed-root, hyponyms, heteronyms, microsystems, microparadigms.

1. Introduction

In linguistic science there are still a lot of concepts that do not have their own unambiguous solutions; one of them is the suppletivism concept. In works devoted to this issue study, suppletivism is considered on the basis of materials from Indo-European languages.

The presence and functioning of this phenomenon in relation to Turkic languages facts has not been studied. In addition, it should be emphasized that in the works in which we are talking about suppletivism, it is considered in relation to only the inflectional system, i.e. in morphological terms.

2. Main part

It should be noted that suppletivism is used to express narrow and broad concepts, which determines its complex linguistic nature. In a narrow sense, suppletivism is limited to inflection, i.e. with morphology, and in a broad sense, synonymy and antonymy systems also belong to it (1). Such suppletivism is understood by Professor A.A. Reformatsky. He argues that Suppletivism manifests itself when "combining words of different roots or words from different stems into one grammatical form. When the roots or stems are different, the lexical words meaning does not change, and "different words" only by a grammatical way of distinguishing grammatical meanings, is called suppletivism". In accordance with such a broad understanding of suppletivism, A.A. Reformatski separates *root suppletivisms and stem suppletivisms* into separate groups. The first group includes words of the type: man-people, child-children; to the second, a he-goat-she-goat, saleaman- saleswoman, etc. Thus, the term "suppletivism" by A.A. Reformatsky has at least two meanings: a) the words ability to use word forms, formed from different roots, during inflection; b) the words ability in inflection to use word forms formed from different stems (2).

The supplementary forms formation and functioning in the language is a natural phenomenon related to the linguistic signs content. Possibilities of expressing the same value using one of two different signs are realized through suppletives. Naturally, the presence of synonymy, antonymy and hyponymy in a language is clearly associated with the lexical language level supplements. Phonetically differently shaped units coexist in the language as supplementary varieties or alternants, for example, go-walk, man-people, good-better, etc. in Russian (3)

According to V.G. Admoni, suppletivism also encompasses the sentence members system, united by lexemes with a common grammatical meaning. It is noted that the systemic nature of the sentence members' category is determined by the presence and functioning of suppletivism phenomenon in the language (4).

Y.D. Apresyan believes that suppletivism is one of the original word formation ways and has similarities with its affixal way. The point of view of Y.D. Apresyan is confirmed by the facts of Turkic languages. So, for example, lexical suppositories in Uzbek language, words-hyponyms like parents, siblings, sisters, husband and wife (hyperonym "family"), uncle and niece, father –grandfather and etc., which, being correlative members of the lexical-semantic microsystem, differ from each other in relation to the seme "differences in natural sex" (5).

Supplementary pairs "father and son", "mother and son", "siblings, sisters, uncle and niece and other their correlative members of the microsystem (or microparadigms: our term — VK) differ from each other with respect to the seme "age differences". The difference in the seme of "natural sex" is characteristic of correlative members and microsystems (microparadigms) "father and mother," "father and son", "mother and son", "siblings, sisters" etc.

In addition, heteronymic relations also function between the correlative members of the supplementary paradigms "father and mother, siblings, sisters, uncle and niece and others. As can be seen from the nature of our examples, lexical supplements arise when associative interdependence (interrelation) of lexemes of different roots. They (suppletives) are an important natural phenomenon, regardless of what language levels they are at.

The importance of lexical supportive relations is also noted by M. Ya Blokh. He writes that "the suppletivism role within the lexical paradigm of naming is extremely important, since this suppletivism type is one of the essential factors in the openness of the significant vocabulary part" (6).

The nature of the above linguistic data indicates that lexical supplements have a close resemblance to the hyponym phenomenon, despite the significant difference between these concepts. The similarity between lexical supplements and hyponyms is explained by the fact that both lexical supplements and hyponyms function within the same lexeme, i.e. match each other in the same token.

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The factual material of this article asserts that the same word as a correlative term can participate in several supplementary pairs. Thus, the word father "ota" in the function of a correlative term takes part in three supplementary paradigms: 1) father - grandfather «otets-ded»; 2) father-mother "(parents)«otets-mat'»(roditeli); 3) father-children «otets-deti».

Supplements of the lexical plan are also formed due to figurative words meanings. In complementary pairs, parents and the state, etc. (literally: state // power) «parents and authorities» ("state//power" in the meaning of "wealth"), "Children and wings" (literally: wing), child and nails (literally: nails) and etc. In these microparadigms, the correlative terms state are used in the meaning of parents, wing nails in the meaning of children.

3. Conclusion

It should be concluded that suppletivism and suppletives are complex linguistic phenomena that cover all the main language tiers, including vocabulary. The study of this important issue on the specific languages material is one of the most urgent and timely tasks of modern linguistics.

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